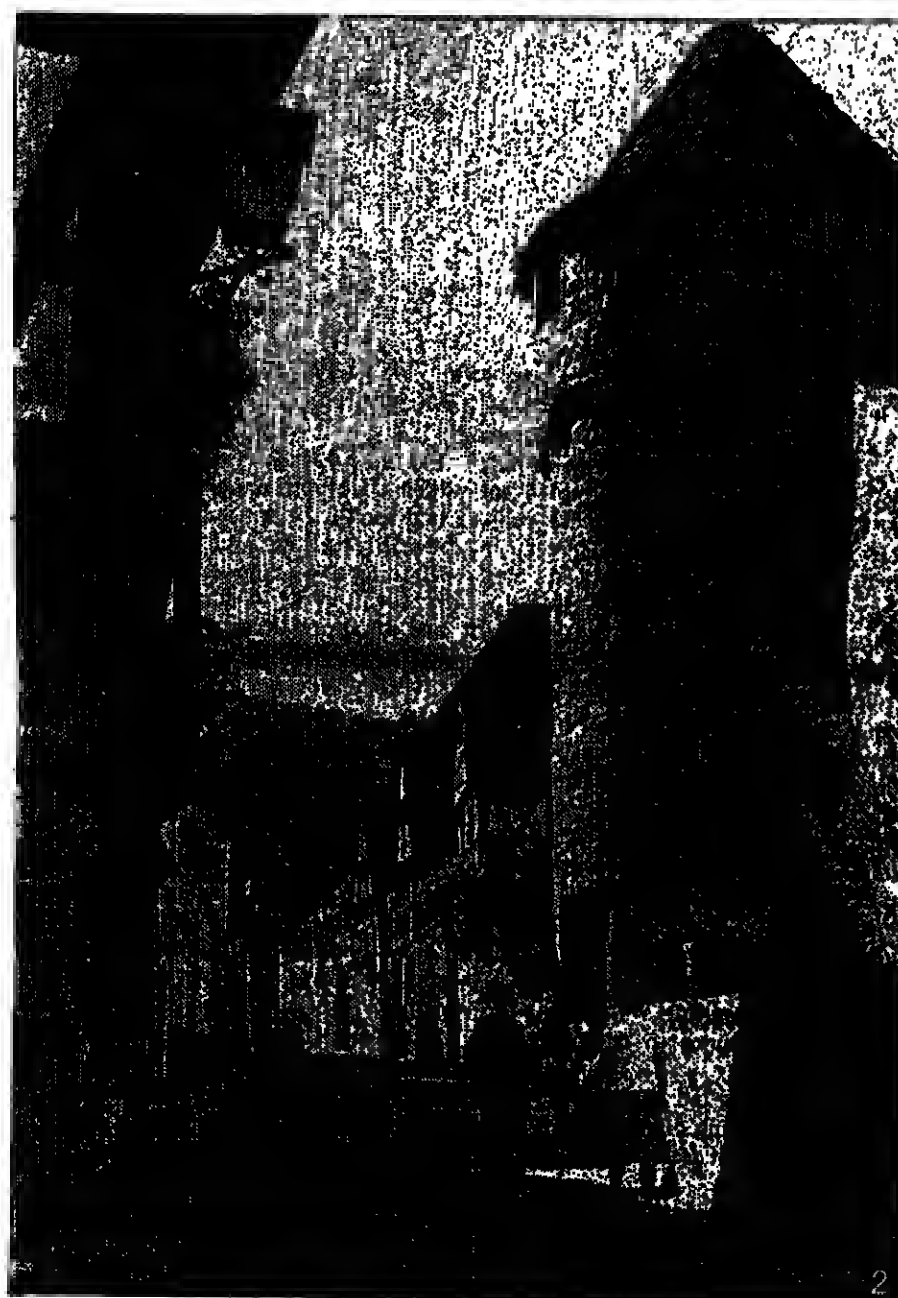


Routes to tour in Germany

The German Wine Route

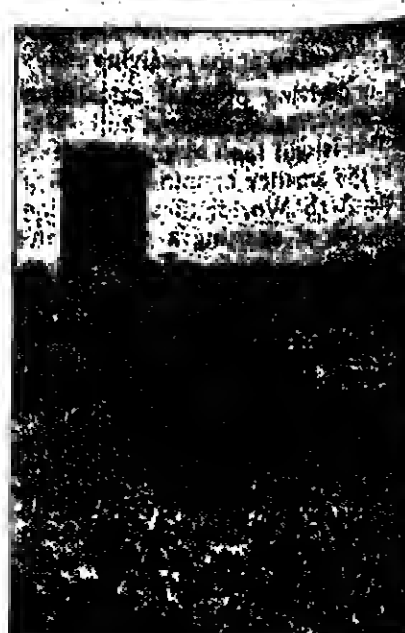
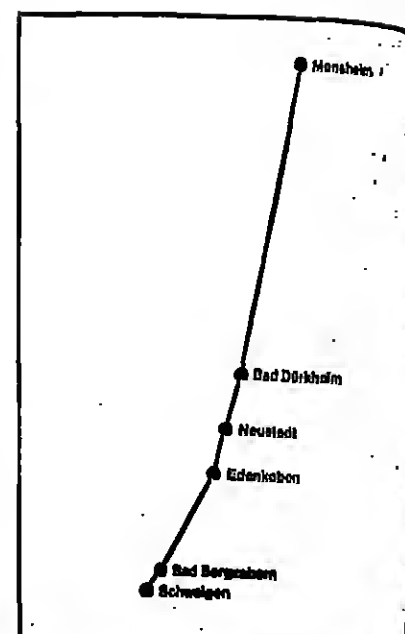


German roads will get you there - to the Palatinate woods, for instance, where 2,000 years ago Roman legionaries were already growing wine. Each vine yields up to three litres of various kinds of wine, such as Riesling, Sylvaner, Müller-Thurgau, Scheurebe or Gewürztraminer. Grapes are gathered in the autumn but the season never ends. Palatinate people are always ready to throw a party, and wine always holds pride of place, generating *Gemütlichkeit* and good cheer. As at the annual Bad Dürkheim Würstmarkt, or sausage market, the Deidesheim goat auction and the election of the German Wine Queen in Neustadt. Stay the night in wine-growing villages, taste the wines and become a connoisseur.

Visit Germany and let the Wine Route be your guide.

- 1 Grapes on the vine
- 2 Dorrenbach
- 3 St Martin
- 4 Deidesheim
- 5 Wachenheim

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Atlantic Alliance: a fissure or just a little crack?

This is an established economic fact, and in economies the same law applies, suitably amended, as governs the advanced technological world. It is the law that the side which shoots first dies second.

Despite protestations of commitment to free trade, protectionism has a long tradition both in the United States and in Europe.

Germany may be only a minor offender at present, but that is no cause for unwarranted pride. As a member of the European Community Germany has more than enough to answer for.

Much though the Common Market countries may protest their commitment to aid economically weaker nations, they have closed their borders to low-price imports from emerging industrialised countries.

Yet at the same time they export farm produce at dumping prices, ruining the export trade of American farmers and others.

Washington has long lodged only verbal objections to the EEC's subsidy policies; doubtless realising that America could not afford to point an accusing finger at anyone on this score.

But the international steel crisis led to a declaration of war on trade policy. US steelmakers, working at only 42 per cent of capacity, were no longer prepared to stomach unfair competition on the American market.

British or French steelmakers were able to sell to the United States at about a third less than the cost of manufacturing the product because of government subsidies that enabled them to underbid US manufacturers.

The Common Market countries, otherwise so often at loggerheads, have so far closed ranks, albeit more in need than out of true conviction.

Export earnings are not all that is at stake. Much more is involved. The real clash between America and Europe involves not steel but natural gas, pipelines and technology.

In other words, it is less a matter of economic problems than, primarily, of fundamental political views and moral convictions.

In the final analysis it is a matter of whether a policy of economic and technological containment of the Soviet Union can be maintained.

Ought we, for that matter, to discipline the Kremlin leaders at least economically for their misdeeds?

Such uncertain periods govern more than at other times to self actions on the primitive form that charity begins at home.

are even hailed as protagonists for doing so, which encourages them to conveniently forget that their rebounds on the country resorts to it.

The debate on boycott measures and whether they are worth while is usually conducted at an extremely superficial level, and often less than honestly. There are those in this country who are strongly opposed to sanctions against the Soviet Union yet are the first to endorse calls for a boycott of South Africa, a country that in no way threatens our own.

True, even a sustained boycott, always assuming one, were possible, could not possibly hope to succeed in bringing about the downfall of the communist system. Yet the Soviet Union is still highly dependent on financial and technical assistance from the West. So Russia is by no means impervious to economic pressure.

No matter how thoroughly the subject is debated, there can be no universally satisfactory answer to the question, whether a boycott is politically beneficial or has an adverse effect.

Some insist that growing affluence in Russia will make the population more insistent on material comforts and the government more compliant.

Others note with alarm that by allowing the Russians generous credit facilities and selling the Soviet Union advanced technology the West is enabling Moscow to carry out the arms build-up in response to which we are having to modernise.

It is indeed hard to justify selling the Soviet Union advanced computer systems that can be used to control long-range missiles with nuclear warheads.

The Americans are particularly uneasy about the Soviet gas pipeline contract with Western Europe, because once the gas is piped from Siberia Russia will be earning several billion dollars a year in foreign exchange.

The Russians have to pay in cash, or gold, for US grain shipments.

This is an argument we in Europe



Meeting in Ottawa
Bonn Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau meet the Press in Ottawa; Chancellor Schmidt visited Canada after talks in the United States.

have long failed to take seriously, although even *Pravda* has admitted that building a gas pipeline on a barter basis relieves Moscow of the need to redirect budget funds from other projects.

Above all, European governments, especially Bonn, have gravely underestimated President Reagan's determination to stymie this "deal of the century" at all costs.

After years of agonising self-doubt the Americans have fully regained self-esteem and the US government has not seen fit to consult its European allies on the subject.

This is a point that even Franz Josef Strauss, who undeniably shares many of Mr Reagan's fundamental convictions, is most indignant about.

If Washington had only given Europe a serious warning, Bonn might well have decided to dispense with a contract of doubtful economic benefit, especially as it is far from certain to ensure energy supplies.

Economic considerations cannot in the final analysis prevail. Trade with the East Bloc accounts for a mere five per cent of Bonn's foreign trade, so it still plays a subordinate role. We do more trade with Sweden than with the Soviet Union.

Nato is certainly in deep water. Helmut Schmidt has referred to a family affair. Foreign Minister Cheysson of France has referred with Challe edge to the prospect of divorce.

The two parties, he says, no longer speak the same language. They are increasingly incapable of understanding each other's policy and mistrust between them is on the increase.

Between the two, these difficulties

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THE WELFARE STATE

Non claimants keep down cost of payouts



Germany spends DM13 billion on social security payments. Many think the figure would be far less if the system were not abused.

But a survey shows that only half the people eligible actually claim benefits. This means that the nation is spending a lot less than if everyone entitled to a benefit claimed.

The report was carried out by the Institute for Social Research and Social Policy, Cologne, for the Bonn Family Affairs Ministry.

The biggest chunk of welfare payments is accounted for by "living assistance" which, under the provisions of the Act, includes "food, shelter, clothing, personal hygiene, household goods, heating and personal everyday needs."

Rent is paid in full by the Welfare Department if it is reasonable and in proportion.

There are standard rates for "simple survival" which vary according to the number and age of persons making up a household.

The standard survival rate for the head of the household is about DM300; 80 per cent of this is paid for every

other person over the age of 22. Then comes a sliding scale and children under the age of 7 are entitled to 45 per cent (of DM300).

There are also supplementary payments for special requirements, amounting to 30 per cent of the standard rate. This applies when there is a pregnant woman in the household or a person over the age of 65.

A further supplementary payment of 20 per cent of the total is added to the benefits.

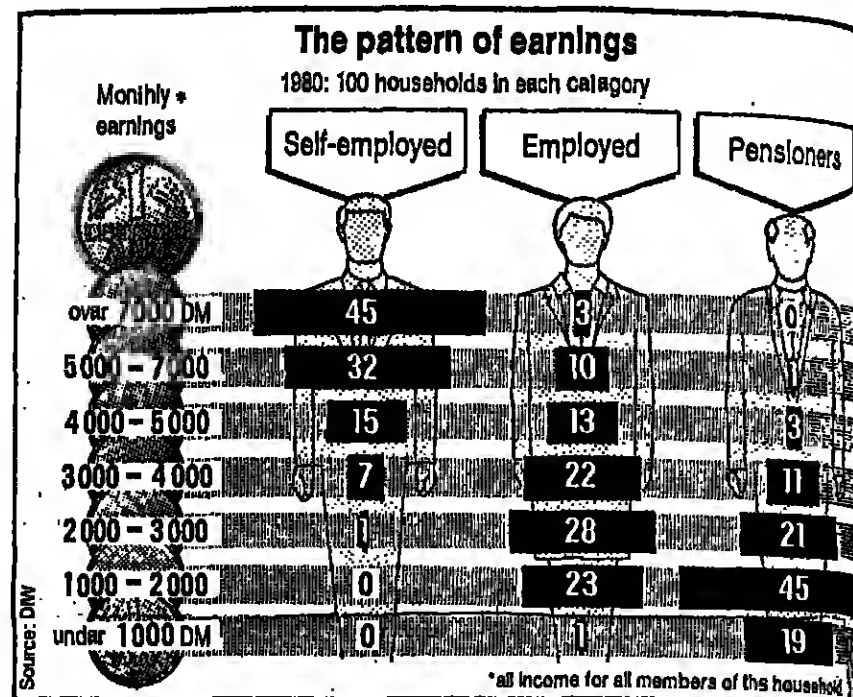
For example: a household consisting of a couple and two children under seven would receive DM1,080 per month (including all supplementary payments) plus their rent.

This is known as the threshold amount in social welfare parlance. If the family income falls short of this amount the social security makes up the difference.

DM1,080 is not exactly plush for a four-person household considering that this amount has to cover food, heating, baths, clothing, furnishings and satisfy "the personal needs of day-to-day life," like going to a cinema.

The above example is well chosen because the study shows that two of the most important groups of eligible welfare recipients are elderly women and families with children.

Compared with the population average, large households are, particularly



frequently among those eligible but not drawing benefits.

There are three times as many families with three or more children under the age of 15 in this group than the national average.

Most of those eligible for welfare payments live in small towns with a population of up to 5,000, predominantly in Schleswig-Holstein, Lower Saxony and Bavaria.

Some 60 per cent of them say that they had no vocational training.

The number of working people among those who are eligible for benefits without claiming them is much higher than among those who actually draw welfare.

The study came up with some surprising reasons as to why people who are entitled to benefits don't claim them.

All of those eligible know about social security and most had a good idea of who qualifies. But many were unaware that they were actually entitled and that they would not have to repay the money.

A common reason for not applying is pride or 'embarrassment' — especially among the elderly.

Fear of neighbours

They "don't want a handout from the state" because they consider this charity. They do not want to be equated with beggars.

There is also the fear that the neighbours might find out.

Many people also hesitate to disclose their own poverty for fear that relatives could be asked to support them.

In many cases, the very fact of not getting welfare is the last bastion of personal pride.

Many of those who are eligible consider welfare recipients on the lowest rung of the social scale.

The states and municipalities of the Federal Republic of Germany pay out DM13 billion a year, as much as Bonn has set aside for research and development aid combined in 1983.

Still, remembering the tug-of-war over next year's budget and the restriction of new borrowing to DM28.5 billion, it is easy to visualise the size of the problems that would arise if all those entitled to social security actually claimed it.

Gisela Reiners
(Die Welt, 28 July 1982)

MIGRANTS Returning home where the money goes

It is a widely held misconception that foreign workers who return home actually use their money to benefit economically weak regions.

This is what a survey commissioned by the Volkswagen Foundation has found. Since 1973 more than 100,000 Greeks have gone back. Most of them from rural areas go back to their villages.

They spend their money on houses and consumer and prestige goods, not on the survey, by Professor Lienau of Münster University.

The dream of new prosperity faded as soon as the savings have been used up and there is no money for further investments and if there is no job in the neighbourhood.

Bielefeld sociologists interviewed Greeks in Athens, Salonika and Smyrna. All had returned from Germany. Their findings were similar.

Unlike with the decision to emigrate, economic considerations did not play the main role in the decision to return home.

Most of those interviewed returned to Greece because the children were there and they were worried about their vocational training.

The skills acquired in Germany frequently were inadequate or could not be used due to lack of work.

It was therefore not surprising that many of the respondents said they would like to return to Germany.

The freeze on the hiring of foreign workers imposed in 1973 prevented this. Though Greece is now an EEC country, it will not enjoy freedom of movement until after a transition period that ends in 1988.

What about the possibility of becoming re-integrated in their home regions? This is the next topic of a joint study Professor Lienau and Professor Lougopoulos of Salonika University, Greece.

Based on Threes in northeastern Greece, the two researchers will examine the interplay of industrialisation, regional labour market and production investments by returnees. This will also be financed by the Volkswagen Foundation.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 22 July 1982)

PEOPLE

Lahnstein, the new man from the ministry

Finance Minister Manfred Lahnstein emerged all smiles from the SPD parliamentary party.

As soon as he spotted a TV camera aimed at him and a reporter preparing to question him, he switched from relaxation to complete concentration.

Quickly and precisely he answered questions with the brevity needed for a TV transmission and without the usual Bonn attempt to say what is not said.

He arrived for his first press conference with financial correspondents, after being appointed Finance Minister, replacing the king-sized eider that is his predecessor.

Without hesitation he outlined complex issues slowly but in sentences that would be sent straight to the press.

When one journalist addressed him as *Her Minister* he grinned disarmingly, lightly, and said with a note of surprise: "It still comes as a shock whenever anyone calls me that."

As the secretary in charge of the Chancellor's Office the Job Helmut Schmidt gave him was to check and forward the findings of the backroom.

When an expert waited for too long he justly but inexorably said: "Thank you. That will be all." And let the next man say his piece.

He listened to what ideas staff at the Chancellor's Office had in the pipeline. He clearly showed interest in, and agreed to the Chancellor, the more long-term considerations.

At times the experts who sought to deal with social policy perspectives felt frustrated.

Then, there are three aspects of Manfred Lahnstein, Bonn Finance Minister since the end of April. They concern a slight idea why, at 44, he has been promoted from a fairly ordinary civil servant to a linchpin political appointment.

He is accustomed to taking decisions and announcing them while others are still thinking it over. Patiently, he readily admits, is not his strong point.

He doesn't beat around the bush. He is a tough negotiator, but not a chameleon. He is fond of asides and hides behind his elbows to good use.

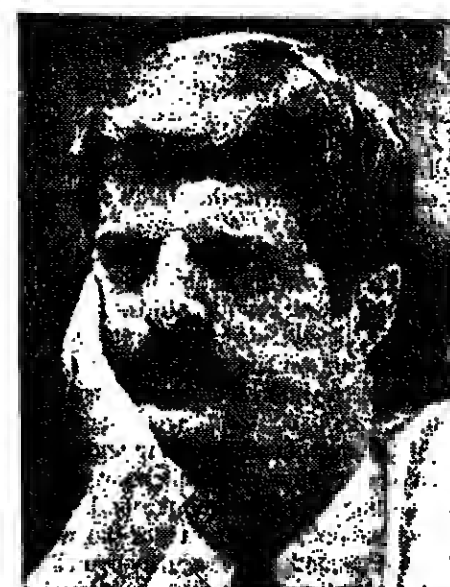
He is either ex-makes himself out in a professional optimism, even at a time when Finance Ministers have more to plug than they have financial resources.

Nothing, he feels, are there to be done, thereby proving he is the right man for the job.

Manfred Lahnstein seems to have learnt that politics is partly the art of pushing oneself in public without appearing to push.

Less than 100 days at the helm he has succeeded, by a combination of independent and matter-of-fact mastery, in subjecting the Finance Ministry to just his own style.

He is extremely self-assured and his assurance has in no way been upset by the fact that a number of politicians whom there have been allegations



Manfred Lahnstein... precise with words. (Photo: Sven Simon)

tions of handling illegal party-political donations.

He certainly does not look as though he is perturbed in any way.

Yet no-one could say he was predestined for the job. All that can be said is that he has been quick to come up from the ranks.

As a student he earned money playing the trombone in Düsseldorf bars alongside Klaus Doldinger, one of the country's leading jazz musicians.

But he was quick to sense that music would not take him to the top. "I wasn't going to end up as fourth trombone with Paul Kuhn," he now says.

He has always felt he was not cut out to play second fiddle to anyone, either literally or figuratively.

He has progressed in his career largely independently of the Social Democrats, although he has been an SPD member since 1959.

There was no jubilation in SPD ranks when it was learnt that Chancellor Schmidt planned to appoint him.

Continued on page 7

Tackling problems without ideological bias

Hans-Jürgen Wischniewski, Minister of State at the Chancellor's Office, is most often dubbed a multi-purpose weapon or a crisis manager.

Those epithets are some of the many intended to mean that he is versatile.

A Social Democrat and trade unionist, Herr Wischniewski, 60, had held a wide range of appointments in his political career over the past 30-odd years.

He was born in East Prussia but has represented a Cologne constituency in the Bonn Bundestag since 1957. He first made a name for himself as leader of the Young Socialists from 1959 to 1961.

He openly supported the Algerian nationalists, the FLN, which in those days was a slap in the face for now-found friend France.

This laid the groundwork for close ties with the Arab world, ties that earned him the nickname Ben Wisch in Bonn.

He went on to prove first and foremost an advocate of the pragmatic approach. His ability to tackle problems without an ideological bias soon, together with his enormous capacity for hard work, made him indispensable.

From 1966 to 1969 he served as Development Aid Minister in the Grand Coalition. Then, when Willy Brandt led the SPD into coalition with the FDP, he was the Social Democrats' business manager.

The lady co-pilot at the Foreign Office

Hildegard Hamm-Brücher, 61, is unspoilt, cordial and still a very good-looking woman. She has also for years been a leading politician, which makes her an even rarer bird.

As Minister of State at the Bonn Foreign Office she likes to refer to herself as Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher's co-pilot.

She travels widely, representing him all over the world. She is also responsible for cultural diplomacy, which, she says, is hard work and very important.

So she is hard at work in a sphere where the men are usually very much on their own, right at the top in diplomacy and statesmanship.

And it is not just a temporary assignment; she has held the job for nearly six years. It has been a unique performance bringing about changes in foreign affairs.

"But I reckon it will catch on," she says. "A woman at the Foreign Office does many things differently, I won't say better, than a man."

She won't say so, but she sounds very much as though she thinks women are more than a match for men.

Frau Hamm-Brücher has throughout her political career persistently ignored prejudice against women. A woman in politics, she says, has to walk a tightrope between conformism and resistance.

"But if I had always said to myself: 'You have a harder time of it as a woman,' I should long since have thrown in the towel."

This is an attitude that has clearly stood her in good stead. After graduating in chemistry she stood for Munich city council as a Free Democrat in 1948 and was elected, aged 27.



Hildegard Hamm-Brücher... unspoilt, cordial. (Photo: Marianne van der Lancken)

Two years later she was elected to the Bavarian state assembly. She moved to Bonn in 1969 as state secretary at the Education and Science Ministry.

She hit the headlines three years later with a spectacular success at the polls in Bavarian state assembly elections.

But in 1976 she finally was elected to the Bonn Bundestag and appointed Minister of State at the Foreign Office.

Her career is not all Hildegard Hamm-Brücher has to show for herself. She is married and has two children, now grown up. "They were no trouble," she says.

At the Foreign Office she had even more work than before to do, but by then her son had left home and her daughter was about to take university entrance exams.

Why was she chosen for the job? "The crucial factor," she feels, "was obviously that Herr Genscher had confidence in me. Besides, he wanted to give a woman the opportunity."

She was quick to take it up and has made much of the job. Her latest move has been a policy draft on cultural cooperation with the Third World.

Since last January she has been entrusted with a special task, the promotion of German-American relations "below government level."

Herr brief is to intensify contacts and programmes between politicians, journalists, young people, teachers, organisations and all manner of groups on both sides of the Atlantic.

She feels she must foster cooperation with all manner of organisations and agencies, provide assistance of various kinds and above all to encourage people to do more.

She travels round the United States, an enormous country as she puts it, about once every two months to take appropriate on-the-spot action.

Her special brief is the result of occasional anti-American sentiment among young people that might, she says, grow dangerous.

"Some think the United States wants to rush us into a nuclear war," she explains, "while some Americans feel we are now hand in glove with the Russians."

Prejudice and clichés of this kind must be set aside, she says. The easiest way is for young people to gain their own idea of what life is like in the other country.

Alexa Thiesmeyer
(Allgemeine Zeitung Mainz, 24 July 1982)



Hans-Jürgen Wischniewski... trouble-shooter. (Photo: Sven Simon)

He went on to serve as deputy leader of the SPD in the Bundestag and Minister of State at the Chancellor's Office from 1976 to 1979, a job he took on again after the April 1982 Cabinet reshuffle.

This is by far his most important job. He was, and continues to be, the confident Helmut Schmidt needs in this linchpin position, and the Chancellor

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■ FINANCE

Pay and jobs: there is no patent recipe



Two million jobs. More to come. People cry out for action.

Those born in the high birthrate years are crowding the labour market. The state is doing nothing. There is now a mood of disillusion among economic policy makers after all those years in which everything seemed possible, including growth rates of three and even five per cent.

Few faced the possibility that there might come a time when growth could no longer be engineered. On the contrary. What they feared was that growth would engulf our planet, eat up our resources and contaminate the water we drink and the air we breathe.

Now, we cannot even engineer two per cent growth although there is no shortage of resources.

So what is the problem? There are those who say that we are sated and that everybody has everything he needs.

But is this true? And if it is, why has unemployment hit even poor countries? After all, Britain and Italy still needed to catch up.

Why is it that in this country branches of business like the catering industry now complain about lack of customers? They say people can't afford to eat out.

But others argue that there is no money for that because of low wage deals.

Yet people save for a rainy day instead of spending, while the state is anything but thrifty, as shown by its

high share of the GNP and its heavy borrowing.

It has become doubtful whether a state that spends heavily can actually get the economy off the ground.

Government programmes of the past few years have shown that not every deutschemark invested by the state pays off. Many investments bring no benefits at all. They only impose a heavy permanent burden on public sector budgets due to follow-up costs.

There are those who say that if nothing else helps we must shorten the working hours. If 20 million people work one hour less a week there would be jobs for half a million.

But this is pure arithmetic and has nothing to do with economics.

If the shorter working time is not to result in a smaller pay packet, production costs for the employers, many of whom are already on the verge of bankruptcy, will rise still further.

And if the rate of pay is to remain the same and the packet becomes smaller, it also won't work because expensive capital goods like machinery would not be fully used.

There are no patent recipes because the recession is world-wide and what can individual countries do?

To make matters worse, the world has been pervaded by an economic pessimism. Consumers and the business community buy and invest as little as they possibly can. And the state's and the social security system's inability to counteract this pessimism only increase.

The past few years have shown that our social security system is geared to a three per cent growth rate. Unless this

rate is achieved, the public sector has to jump into the breach by borrowing, raising taxes and cutting back on spending.

The psychological consequences are disastrous because growing personnel costs further restrict the state's scope of action.

This means that the public sector debt keeps growing to alarming proportions despite all economy bids.

By its heavy borrowing and by putting a strain on the capital market, the state keeps interest rates excessively high.

High government spending and taxation also hamper economic recovery by promoting a grey labour market in which moonlighting provides the work (free of tax and social security contributions) that the public cannot otherwise afford.

This secondary economy that appears in no statistics has become a severe obstacle to general growth.

All this makes it obvious that we must continue to oppose growing government and social security spending.

If we succeed in making it clear now that public sector budgets must be balanced it will not matter if we have to borrow another billion or two for investments in 1982 or 1983 (provided this does not only cause additional costs).

The main thing is optimism. And it is doubtful whether the SPD-FDP government in its present condition, can encourage optimism.

A new government would probably have it easier, but it would be wrong to believe that a change of government is all that is needed.

A new government would have a small edge, a starting capital so to speak. But then it would have to come up with decisive measures to stem state consumption.

There has so far been nothing to indicate that CDU and CSU are capable of this.

Thomas Löffelholz
(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 26 July 1982)

Cartel office successes not all spectacular

The Federal Cartel Office, guardian of free competition, is no price controller.

Its work is marked by ups and downs, successes and failures, because it frequently lacks legal backing or is unable to come up with evidence.

Even so, the German anti-trust Act that was published in the Federal Gazette 25 years ago (on 27 July 1957) has acted as a deterrent against undesirable business practices.

The Act, which has been amended and strengthened four times, gives this country the most sweeping anti-trust legislation in Europe.

The fact that the Berlin-based office has had failures in preventing price fixing (as has been brought home to the consumer with the series of price increases for oil-based fuels) in no way detracts from its effectiveness.

The problem here is the lack of comparative markets that could serve as a yardstick for allegedly excessive prices and the difficulty in verifying the actual costs of the multinational oil giants.

There is also the difficulty of reconciling two aims: safeguarding supplies and ensuring low prices.

But the anti-trust controls are not restricted to price fixing. They also include unjustifiable bonus systems or the obstruction by the giants of small and medium-sized companies.

From the establishment of the Cartel Office up until the end of April this year, 5,238 charges of abuse were filed;

1,331 violations were discontinued after the Cartel Office had welded its stick. In 239 cases, it was court rulings that achieved the same effect.

Another major area of the Berlin authority's work deals with cartel formations that have to be approved by the Berlin authority and are by law in exceptional cases only. This can include discount terms, standardisation, specialisation and export cartels.

Members of illegal cartels face fines and loss of illegal profits.

In 1972, the members of a man-made fibre cartel were fined some DM41m; in 1975, some 300 construction companies were fined DM36m for tender fixing; in 1979, the TV magazine publishers Springer, Bauer and Burda were fined DM26.6m for price and discount fixing. But this fine was reviewed by Berlin's highest court, which considerably reduced the fines on Springer and Bauer.

The merger control, which was made part of anti-trust legislation in 1976 and stiffened by an amendment in 1980, has been unable to prevent the number of mergers from rising but it has acted as a brake.

Apart from pure rescue mergers (Karstadt/Neckermann) and mergers authorised by the Economic Affairs Ministry (VEBA/Gelsenberg and BP/Gelsenberg) the Cartel Office has succeeded in stopping such mammoth marriages as DUB/Schultheiss, Thyssen/Rhein Stahl and Mannesmann/Demag.

Though the advance of mammoth companies on the international market or medium-sized firms has not been stopped, it has been slowed down.

From 1973 to 30 June this year, 4,506 mergers were reported. The office issued 48 restraining decrees, but not all of them stood up in court.

Eighty-four merger plans were stopped in preliminary talks with the authority. This proves that the effectiveness of anti-trust legislation and the Cartel Office is not shown just by spectacular restraining orders.

Cartel Office defeats in court are due to the fact that anti-trust legislation is still relatively new and still has to be fully tested. It is not the clear-cut, but the controversial cases that wind up in court.

Gerhard Zehfuss
(General-Anzeiger Bonn, 27 July 1982)

More investment needed, says OECD

The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) is alarmed over the medium-term prospects for German unemployment.

It says in its annual economic survey on Germany that unemployment is structural rather than an economic problem.

Even if industrial production expanded, it would not be enough to absorb the growing number of job seekers from the heavy birth-rate years.

Unemployment is bound to rise, cause production is not increasing enough to offer jobs for the growing number of job seekers from the heavy birth-rate years.

OECD says Germany should create jobs and boost investment to improve the economic situation.

It expects unemployment, which was 5.3 per cent in the second half of 1981, to reach 6.5 per cent this year and 7.25 per cent in the second half of 1982. Public funds should be more used.

The trend away from indirect subsidies to direct subsidies should be reversed.

Assuming wage increases of four per cent, gross household income would rise five per cent in 1982 and six per cent in 1983. Net incomes would rise 4.5 and 4.75 per cent respectively.

The OECD sees improved investment prospects. Business profits have been rising since mid-1981 and production capacity use stopped declining from a quarter of 1981 while interest rates also fell slightly.

Without specifically referring to the OECD report, Bonn Economic Affairs Minister Count Lambsdorff told a FDP meeting in Munich that the federal government could produce a shortage of labour rather than a glut because of the birth-rate years.

Job creation measures like reduction of the retirement age and shorter working weeks should therefore not be increased.

(Handelsblau, 16 July 1982)

Continued from page 5

needs someone whose loyalty and ability he can rely on.

Whenever trouble arose, Wieschowski was always around to do something about it. His most spectacular role was in connection with the Lufthansa hijacked to Mogadishu in 1977.

He flew to Somalia with a squad of the German security forces to negotiate with the terrorists and help the aircraft had been successfully returned on the runway.

"Mission accomplished," he told Chancellor. In the hijack affair, Wieschowski showed such aplomb that he was definitely added with the reputation of being a crisis manager.

But he has not always been able to solve the crises and problems which he has been entrusted.

As deputy leader of the SPD he did not have much success. He was unable to bridge the ideological differences between the wings of the party.

Management in a strictly official context remains his strong point, which is probably why the Chancellor has him to return to his old job at the Chancellor's Office.

Arnd Blüthgen
(Stuttgarter Nachrichten, 24 July 1982)

THE TRADE UNIONS

Workers 'reach breaking point' over budget

A clash is threatening between the SPD in Bonn and the trade unions. Unions say the 1983 budget is unconstitutional.

Despite protestations from Labour Minister Heinz Wißniowski, most unions in the DGB say that it is the SPD in Bonn and the trade unions who are bearing the brunt of what is an

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The OECD sees improved investment prospects. Business profits have been rising since mid-1981 and production capacity use stopped declining from a quarter of 1981 while interest rates also fell slightly.

Without specifically referring to the OECD report, Bonn Economic Affairs Minister Count Lambsdorff told a FDP meeting in Munich that the federal government could produce a shortage of labour rather than a glut because of the birth-rate years.

Job creation measures like reduction of the retirement age and shorter working weeks should therefore not be increased.

(Handelsblau, 16 July 1982)

Continued from page 5

needs someone whose loyalty and ability he can rely on.

Whenever trouble arose, Wieschowski was always around to do something about it. His most spectacular role was in connection with the Lufthansa hijacked to Mogadishu in 1977.

He flew to Somalia with a squad of the German security forces to negotiate with the terrorists and help the aircraft had been successfully returned on the runway.

"Mission accomplished," he told Chancellor. In the hijack affair, Wieschowski showed such aplomb that he was definitely added with the reputation of being a crisis manager.

But he has not always been able to solve the crises and problems which he has been entrusted.

As deputy leader of the SPD he did not have much success. He was unable to bridge the ideological differences between the wings of the party.

Management in a strictly official context remains his strong point, which is probably why the Chancellor has him to return to his old job at the Chancellor's Office.

Arnd Blüthgen
(Stuttgarter Nachrichten, 24 July 1982)

local branch meetings of the metalworkers union, saying that trade unionists are sick and tired of being bludgeoned with the argument: Would you like a Franz Josef Strauss in government?

Following a discussion between State Minister Wischniewski, DGB Chairman Breit and the metalworkers' Herr Loderer, even Chancellor Schmidt now fears that this autumn's Bundestag budget debates could shake him and his government.

His party brass shudders at the idea of having the 'trade unions' march against SPD policy. The historic axis between the two is going through its worst post-war strain — and in the midst of the longest and most severe economic crisis.

But the extent of the breach will be decided in September. The pro-government leagues within the DGB (and especially in the construction workers, chemical workers and miners, along with the now leaderless public sector workers) are strong.

They curtail the scope of action of DGB chairman Breit; and it is for this reason that he had to water down his criticism in a radio interview when he said that "while it is true that the social net will be preserved, the cutbacks are nevertheless gradually touching upon its substance."

Loderer, on the other hand, is under heavy pressure from his own ranks whose disenchantment and anger have been only temporarily distracted by the World Soccer Cup and the holiday season. As a result, the DGB's trial of strength is still to come.

The breach with the coalition has not yet happened but it is a distinct possibility — especially if the reactions of those who sit in the Bonn glass house (as it is derisively called by the IG Metall headquarters) do not show more flexibility and understanding.

The trade unions keep using the last

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two rounds of collective bargaining as proof of their sense of reality, evidenced by the fact that the wage increases do not even offset inflation.

They regard themselves as the guardians of the welfare state as provided for in Article 20 of the Constitution.

In Ernst Breit's interpretation, the article stipulates that the weakest and neediest must be given the greatest possible consideration. As he sees it, the Bonn draft budget is a clear violation of this.

A job-creation programme with booster shots costing billions, with labour market levies that would include the civil service and a surtax for the higher income brackets that has been demanded time and again stands no chance in the present coalition.

The Social Democrats in the Bonn government are so downtrodden by now that they do not even have the strength to rally trade union solidarity in a bid to make the liberals more pliable.

The DGB drive for shorter working times as a means of reducing unemployment has met with stiff employer resistance. Here, the unions are still waiting for the aid they were promised by former Labour Minister Herbert Ehrenberg.

The capital accumulation drive announced by the Chancellor has meanwhile dwindled to a draft bill of Lower Saxony's CDU government — a bill that the DGB rejects.

The trade unions' scope of action is very narrow indeed if they want to stick to their principles and retain credibility with their members.

This is even more painful in a crisis in which the unions are more than ever called upon to fulfil their protective function for the labour force worried about their jobs.

It is obviously also an act of self-preservation that the protest potential against a further dismantling of the social net is growing.

And there are ever louder voices warning the trade unions that they could lose support of their members by supporting a government whose policy was not for the benefit of working people.

Frank Bönke
(Deutsches Allgemeines Sonntagsblatt, 18 July 1982)

Continued from page 5

since he was a student and Dr Schmölders short-term spending as persistently advocated by trade unionists and some Social Democrats and a generous, open-handed social policy.

For those who knew his background the 1983 budget draft he consistently advocated as being as solid as a rock was a belated tribute to Professor Schmolders.

But there have been many changes since his death. By rights Herr Lahnstein ought to abhor the idea of a budget deficit in excess of DM25bn, as envisaged in the 1983 budget.

But economists and the public have grown used to the idea of running up debts. Nowadays only the level of debt is the point at issue.

On social policy Lahnstein, much to the delight of Chancellor Schmidt and the FDP, remains on the conservative side. So problems with the SPD are a foregone conclusion.

Still, as he says: "If I were to be forced to my knees over every little problem I ought not to have taken the job on in the first place."

Rudolf Grosskopf
(Deutsches Allgemeines Sonntagsblatt, 25 July 1982)

Federation in the big business league

WESTDEUTSCHE ALLGEMEINE

The German trade union federation (DGB) is also a huge business: it is the 14th largest in the Federal Republic.

According to the latest report of the Monopolies Commission, DGB companies employed 64,000 people in 1980. Liquid assets were about DM2.5 billion.

This means that the DGB group is comparable to Krupp GmbH, Mannesmann AG, Bosch GmbH and IBM (Germany), says the commission in its fourth annual report.

It is significant that the group is expanding heavily. From 1976 to 1980, its companies raised their payroll by 18,000 (9 per cent a year) to 64,000 while employment in the rest of the country's industry rose at an annual rate of only one per cent.

The commission concludes that the unions neither particularly promoted mergers nor did they do anything to check them.

It writes: "Their attitude has been comparable to private business — they have essentially successfully tried to remain competitive through internal and external growth."

Union-owned companies, the commission says, could however gain an edge over private competitors by their direct access to political bodies that award public sector contracts: "The Neue Heimat housing and construction company, whose business activities in the past were concentrated on SPD-dominated regions, is particularly likely to have benefited from this."

The commission says that, due to the close ties between Neue Heimat and political decision makers, this company is likely to hold a preferential position in competition though it is difficult to substantiate this.

The DGB's contribution to mergers, the experts say, lies primarily in the fact that most of its enterprises are controlled by the *Beteiligungsgesellschaft für Gemeinwirtschaft* (BGAG), a holding company with a streamlined management.

Major market shares are held in the life insurance sector (*Volksfürsorge*, 7 per cent), building societies (*Beamtenheimstättenwerk*, 20 per cent), housing and housing modernisation (*Neue Heimat*, 7 per cent) and in the food retail business (co op AG, 7 per cent).

But no market dominance has been achieved in any of these sectors.

The commission also concludes that mergers of market-dominating companies have declined since mid-1980. The Economic Affairs Ministry leaves it open whether this must be seen as a change of trend in the merger process.

Should the trend continue, however, it would serve as proof of the effectiveness of improved anti-trust instruments even on the periphery of merger controls.

The Bonn government will report on the report to the Bundestag and the Bundesrat.

Hartmut Geyer
(Westdeutsche Allgemeine, 16 July 1982)

Refugees from Indo-China are having more and more trouble finding countries to settle in.

Western countries have sharply cut their intake or in some cases stopped it altogether.

One South-East Asian country after another has taken steps to stem the influx.

Humanitarian moves are also finding less and less support, as shown by the recall of the West German mercy ship *Cap Anamur* from the South China Sea and by Hong Kong's new refugee policy.

The search and rescue missions of the *Cap Anamur* always were controversial. The ship's presence would definitely have encouraged many Vietnamese to seek refuge as boat people.

A number of them will have been taken on board without compelling reason or imperative necessity. The operation was expensive, arguably too expensive.

But over three years the *Cap Anamur* rescued nearly 10,000 people, and that alone counts. Many would not otherwise have survived; most would have fallen foul of Thai pirates.

Last year three out of four refugee boats were raided once or more by pirates; 1,100 people are known to have been killed, 1,600 women to have been raped.

The number of cases that have not come to light is unquestionably much higher. In 1981 there are known to have been 73,000 boat people; a further 30,000 or so seem likely to have died in their bid to escape.

The ship has returned to Hamburg with 285 refugees, its last, on board. The German authorities are no longer

REFUGEES

Doors begin to close in the faces of the boat people

prepared to guarantee asylum to the 4,000 or so refugees it could pick up per year.

Without a guarantee of safe passage to another country no ship with Vietnamese refugees on board is allowed to berth in South-East Asian ports any longer.

Hong Kong has since July interned boat people on an isolated island. They are there to stay until another country declares itself ready to accept them. That could take years.

This is how Hong Kong is trying to discourage potential refugees from making the bid. It was previously the most attractive target for them.

More than half the Vietnamese boat people have been able to work freely and earn money immediately. The news spread like wildfire in Vietnam, with the result that refugees were arriving at a rate of about 1,000 a month.

Hang Kong is overpopulated in any case. It cannot handle such an influx. Besides, refugees now tend to be of a different category of people.

In 1975 and 1977 the boat people represented a mass escape bid by military men and officials. In 1978 and 1979 they were followed mainly by the Chinese minority.

But now most refugees are Vietnamese, and they are hard to integrate in Hong Kong, which is a Chinese city.

Vietnam's catastrophic economic situation is usually what prompts them to leave. About 4,000 people a month try to make their getaway on the flimsiest of craft, and since May their number has tended to increase again.

Thailand, much like Hong Kong, has long sought to discourage refugees by imprisoning them, and the practice has proved successful.

The number of boat people heading for Thailand has declined perceptibly, due in part, no doubt, to the pirates and to the Thai practice of towing boats that have landed back out to sea.

That is why Thailand has been overwhelmed mainly by refugees arriving by land: 5,630 from Vietnam, 92,217 from Cambodia and 87,789 from Laos.

Malaysia and Indonesia are also wondering whether to use force to boat people out or to intern them when they arrive. They are already housed in strictly segregated camps.

Last year the United States accepted 120,000 Indo-Chinese refugees, year their quota has been nearly halved. Fifty per cent fewer are being let in Canada.

Australia is only accepting the exceptional cases, while Britain and the Federal Republic of Germany are no longer accepting any.

Last year France agreed to give refuge to 1,500 Vietnamese refugees a month. It has now reduced the quota to 1,000. Unemployment, the recession and growing xenophobia are the reasons why.

Since 1975 roughly a million Chinese refugees have been accepted by the West.

In refugee camps around South Asia 220,320 still await permission to leave. Their numbers are swelled by a veritable thousand newcomers a month.

Gabriele Voss (Kölnner Stadt-Anzeiger, 26 July 1982)

New man at the head of the German Red Cross

Botho Sayn-Wittgenstein-Hohenstein, the new president of German Red Cross, is not impressed by titles or high office.

He is a prince and a man of independent means, which has given him sufficient self-assurance to do what he feels right, even in the face of resistance.

He has taken over at the helm of the Red Cross from Walter Bargatzky, who headed the organization for 15 years.

The Red Cross is so large and its activities are so varied that it often runs the risk of becoming as bureaucratic as a government department.

This runs counter to the original character of an organization based on the voluntary support of hundreds of thousands of people. The Prince of Wittgenstein would like to do something about this state of affairs.

He was born in 1927 in Eisenach, Thuringia. His mother gave him his first idea of what the Red Cross stood for.

She worked as a Red Cross assistant nurse for decades, arranging counselling for mothers and meetings of old people. In 1945 the family moved to Lasphe, Westphalia, which is Wittgenstein country.

There he finished school, worked as a male nurse, studied medicine and practised for several years as a doctor.

In 1956 he took part in a German expedition to India on botanical and zoological research.

Then he underwent training in forestry and took over the running of Sussmannhausen forestry department for the family. He is now chairman of a company that runs the family's forestry interests.

He entered politics in the late '50s, starting as burgomaster of Lasphe. In 1965 he was directly elected to the Bundestag, to which he belonged, as a CDU member, until 1980.

In Bonn he dealt mainly with health, on which he was his party's parliamentary spokesman. He was also a member of the finance committee, in which opposition members retain a certain amount of influence.

MPs today, he says, are little more than officials of the government, the administration or, at best, their parliamentary party leadership.

Opportunities of influencing decisions are strictly limited, although he recalls individual instances with pleasure. Besides, there is always the pressure of circumstances.

This assessment also applies to his short initial period in which he sat in the government benches and was merely a member of the Opposition.

He served on a pharmaceutical committee, which he chaired, and a sub-committee on immunization.

His wide range of activities will be sure to affect his work at the Red Cross. He aims to make it clear that the volunteer nurses are what makes up the Red Cross, not the administration which supervises their work.

He will also be keen to ensure that small private aid organizations do not



The Prince of Wittgenstein

is a level that is not necessarily dangerous for adults, but children have the tendency to fall ill, especially babies, and none yet have done so.

Schlereth has nonetheless been provided by the authorities in Kitzin-Cap Anamur and raised the cash for pure drinking water.

He had the choice between a tanker work for peace both by helping to build a dam and by helping to build a dam that will destroy both military and civilian targets.

This is an old embraced far beyond Bargatzky, his predecessor.

THE ENVIRONMENT

Banned pesticide blamed for thousands of birds deaths

Endrin gets the blame

Yet males can be kept at bay without using Endrin, as has been shown by fruit-growers in countries where it is banned.

Poisoned bait will prevent a plague of mice too. There is no need to pollute one acre after another.

Pesticides invariably kill organisms other than those they are aimed at, so when they are licensed it is assumed that farmers will use them in strict accordance with the instructions.

The Lake Constance mishap shows this is not always the case.

Pesticides containing Endrin have been used to combat moles for 30 years or so. Endrin is much more effective than DDT, to which it is chemically related.

A few thousandths of a gram are enough to kill a rat or a rabbit. As a nerve poison it can also be dangerous to humans.

Restrictions imposed on its agricultural use were correspondingly tough. Arcas sprayed had to be fenced in so as to ensure wild animals were kept out.

Grass from orchards sprayed was not to be fed to cows for six months after spraying. Growing vegetables was banned for two years, potatoes and root vegetables for three.

But traces of Endrin found in milk and strawberries show that farmers have not taken these regulations seriously. Strawberries are frequently grown in orchards as a sub-crop and can come into contact with the toxin.

Cases of animals dying of Endrin poisoning have been noted since the '50s in Baden-Württemberg, where it was used with root crops too.

Wild animals died, with the result

that its use was restricted to orchards surrounded by safe fences. Birds were also found dead, but Endrin was not definitely identified as the cause of death.

In these days methods of chemical and forensic analysis were not as advanced as they now are. Besides, the traces of Endrin now found were mere thousandths of a gram per kilogram of body weight.

The bird deaths this spring may have been due to fruit-growers not spraying until spring because winter came early last year. Normally they spray in autumn.

They, the farmers, may also have used too much Endrin because there were signs that the male population might reach plague proportions.

Farmers may also have been prompted to spray more than necessary by a mistaken belief that they could thereby ensure higher crop yields.

But not only the farmers are to

blame. Highly toxic substances such as Endrin ought not to be used in agriculture in the first place.

The problem is that no-one can be sure they will be used strictly in accordance with instructions. The Federal Biological Office in Brunswick gave Endrin the go-ahead as a pesticide for decades.

It was well aware of the danger and ought arguably to have weighed up the pros and cons with due consideration for the possibility of abuse.

Endrin may now have been banned in Germany but the ban leaves a stale taste in the mouth, and not only where this one drug is concerned.

What is banned in the industrialised countries is often still sold at handsome profit to the Third World. Yet the likelihood of such substances being used strictly in accordance with instructions in the developing countries is even more remote than in this country.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, für Deutschland, 27 July 1982)



Endrin gets the blame

(Photo: Süddeutscher Verlag)

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Bottled spring water brought in to quench a town's thirst

DIE WELT

The nitrate count in the village's drinking water is a result of the amount of artificial fertilizer used in its vineyards overlooking the River Main.

Sommerach's Silvaner und Müller-Thurgau wines are held in high repute, and growers have used large amounts of fertilizer over the years to boost yields.

They chose to ignore warnings, and the nitrate count in the local water has been higher than the permitted level for years.

The nitrate the vines were unable to assimilate seeped downhill and into the ground water by the banks of the river.

Wine-growers felt the more fertilizer they used the better it must be. They failed to appreciate that plants, as Munich biologist Professor Jürke Grau puts it, "are often smarter than human beings."

They assimilate from the fertilizer only the amount of nitrogen they need

to flourish. They rest leave to its own devices.

Professor Grau feels the debate on artificial fertilizer is exaggerated. Chemically it is exactly the same as natural fertilizer, but too much is too much.

Environmentalists are keen on natural dung, but it contains germs (or can do so) and could be much more dangerous than artificial fertilizer.

"The only problem with what we call artificial fertilizers is quantity," he explains. "Farmers must learn only to spread as much as the plants can absorb. It is both cheaper and more satisfactory from the environmental point of view."

Würzburg's Oberbürgermeister is worried it may be a while before farmers see the light. He crossed swords with the farming lobby in the Bavarian Senate.

Farmers, he complained, could order poison in unlimited quantities from the nearest agricultural supplier, with the result that 20 local authorities in Lower Franconia already had too much nitrate in tap water.

If this is true, farmers and wine-growers in the Würzburg area must be gi-

ven poor grades for elementary economics. They are using far too much artificial fertilizer, which is an expensive commodity.

The Bavarian Interior Ministry in Munich sounds a more reassuring note, saying only 0.1 per cent of tap water in the state has too high a nitrate count.

In nearly three cases out of four the nitrate count is below 25 milligrams, or well below the danger level. So the question of toxins in drinking water hardly arises in Bavaria.

Bürgerspital, a well-known Würzburg vineyard, has nonetheless taken a step in the direction of pollution control. It is now spreading only 50kg, not 100kg, of mineral fertilizer per hectare.

The vine are left to meet their remaining fertilizer needs from a natural fertilizer consisting of bark, wood shavings, yeast, grape skins and husks and the wood of old vines.

The nitrate count in ground water has declined and the vines continue to grow well, it is claimed.

But Sommerach will probably have to pipe in tap water. Negotiations are soon to begin. Wine-drinkers can rest assured, however. The wine is pure.

Würzburg wine contains no nitrate. It would need to be adulterated with local water to do so, and even then the danger level would only be reached once the wine contained 50 per cent water.

Peter Schmalz (Die Welt, 29 July 1982)

It did not take long before the American Apollo moon missions, which began in 1969, were forgotten. Were these missions worthwhile? Planetologists say they were, and they say more unmanned missions to the Moon must follow.

The Moon could in the foreseeable future emerge as a major supplier of commodities for an Earth which is exhausting its natural resources.

By the turn of the century the Moon could well be put to meaningful economic use as a repository of metalworks, power stations and launching pads for new varieties of missile.

America and Russia will clearly be involved, but Europe too is keen not to miss the boat. The European Space Agency, Esa, plans to be up there with all comers.

The centre of planetology in the Federal Republic of Germany is at Münster University in Westphalia, which has a department of micrometeorology, petrography and mineral ore deposits.

At Münster, Professor Dieter Stoeffler is in charge of a project backed by the Scientific Research Association (DFG) and entitled The Earth-Moon System as a Model of Binary Planetary Systems.

The epithet binary makes it clear that the Moon, which is unusually large as moons go, is not just a satellite but a partner of our Earth, a joint sister-planet smaller in size.

The relationship between the two is unique in our solar system. It is increasingly seen as a challenge to the scientific community.

This applies in particular to the composition of the Moon's surface. It consists of a layer of fine-grained sand on average about 10 metres deep.

The "sand" contains enormous

AEROSPACE

The moon may be future larder for Earth

amounts of many elements that are growing increasingly scarce on Earth, such as aluminium, iron, titanium, magnesium, calcium, silicon and oxygen in chemical compounds.

The top five centimetres of Moon dust, known as regolith, seem likely, to judge by Apollo samples, to contain about 40 billion tonnes of iron.

Assuming there to be an average 10 metres of Moon dust all over the surface of the Earth's satellite, the total amount of iron would seem to be 200 times as much again.

It is, moreover, metallic iron, not oxidised, in an alloy with an admixture of nickel and cobalt. So it would be easier to refine, and purer, than on Earth.

Professor Stoeffler, whose team works in close conjunction with Nasa, the US aeronautics and space agency, says the Americans and Russians are systematically prospecting lunar resources.

Esa, with its headquarters in Paris, also has plans along these lines. By the end of the decade Europe aims to use a larger version of the Ariane rocket to put the Polo satellite into lunar orbit.

Its brief will be to chart the surface of the Moon in accordance with chemical criteria, including the other side of the Moon, which has yet to be charted in this respect.

Both Nasa and its Soviet counterpart are busy working out detailed plans

shape a lunar iron and steel industry might take.

Nasa experts in Houston, Texas, feel Moon dust could with relative ease be used as a raw material for constructing housing and factory installations.

Moon dust could also, they claim, be converted without much difficulty into glass, simply by condensing it. Apollo crews brought back to Earth with them dust samples that had been transformed into little balls of glass by the impact of meteorites.

Nasa are considering the possibility of both solar and nuclear power stations for lunar use. By focusing sunlight such high temperatures could be reached that Moon dust could be melted and reduced to its individual chemical components.

If aluminium is to be smelted, however, nuclear power will be indispensable. It will also be indispensable for heating in lunar nights when temperatures fall to below minus 100 centigrade.

Research scientists are still worrying how fuel is to be produced on the Moon. Moon dust may contain a high oxygen count, but it would take complex processes to extract.

Hydrogen, the second basic ingredient of conventional rocket fuel, is also to be found, but only in small quantities originating from solar wind, which consists of hydrogen atoms.

So there would seem to be no alternative

to shipping deep-frozen liquid hydrogen to lunar bases from Earth.

The Moon will have a crucial part to play as a launching pad for rockets set up space stations in terrestrial orbit such as industrial installations in space or solar power stations.

"If there were installations to manufacture and supply parts for such stations on the Moon," Professor Stoeffler says, "the cost of setting up stations in geostationary orbit would be only five per cent of what it would be if parts were supplied from Earth."

"The reason is that the Moon's gravity is six times less than Earth's. So much less fuel would be needed to send equipment into geostationary orbit from the Moon than from Earth."

Engineers are already wondering about the transport costs of space flights. The Moon could be further reduced to a linear or magnetic field accelerator would need to be built to use electricity as a source of energy.

"Accelerators of this kind," the professor says, "could take components into a lunar orbit from which they could be brought into geostationary position without much further expenditure."

Electromagnetic rocket propulsion systems would naturally revolutionise space travel if, one day, the Moon were to become a launching pad for interplanetary missions.

Experts say such ideas have ceased to be mere science fiction. "It is merely a matter of technology and energy expenditure," Professor Stoeffler says. "But it will all be feasible. We have no doubts whatever of that score."

(Deutsches Allgemeines Sonntagsblatt)

THE CINEMA

Directors join forces for War and Peace - a different war and a different peace

With so much talk about peace, film-makers cannot be expected to be clear of the subject. Directors Alexander Kluge, Volker Schlöndorff and Helke Sander have joined forces on *War and Peace* (War and Peace).

It is not another film version of Tolstoy's novel. It is a film about here and now, with special reference to German history and the Moon that has Earth.

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(Deutsches Allgemeines Sonntagsblatt)

It was not a good film in the conventional sense, but it was undoubtedly one of the most important and impressive films made in post-war Germany, shut-out and testifying to profound personal and social change.

In 1980 it was followed by *Der Kandidat* (The Candidate), directed by Schlöndorff and Kluge, a film about Josef Strauss, CDF/CSP member for Chancellor in the October 1980 election.

Der Strauss, chatty of what was said to be criticism in an election year, would have nothing to do with the project. So the film was less of a portrait of him than a striking illustration of the intellectual climate in Germany.

War and Peace, which is scheduled for release late this autumn, does not deal exclusively with Germany. A wider scope is doubtless more appropriate. The production side has been handled by Filmverlag der Autoren in conjunction with Bioscop-Film and Kalros-Film. The film is being made on a modest budget of DM1 m.

Much of the cash has been supplied by Hamburg publisher Rudolf, August, owner of *Der Spiegel*, who holds the film rights in the Tolstoy novel, will in ways resemble *Deutschland im Herbst*, with documentary footage and scenes successively and in collage depicting the wide-ranging field of events.

Made by Gustav Mahler, Hanns Eisler and others will weld together acoustically a film that is a jigsaw puzzle of real and imaginary events.

Most of the documentary footage shot by Kluge and Schlöndorff themselves. Schlöndorff, for instance, filmed the meeting between Helmut Schmidt and Erich Honecker, the German leaders, near East Berlin in October. He also filmed President Mitterrand in Paris for the Western eco-humint last June.

Footage is taken from old newsreels and film archives at home and abroad. Both the Pentagon in Washing-

ton and the Soviet Defence Ministry in Moscow have provided extremely interesting footage.

It demonstrates how the American and Russian armies would behave in the event of war, and it is arguably surprising to note that the Russian footage emphasises anxiety and love of the homeland whereas the American film emphasises technical aspects.

The two film extracts contain no classified information, so the Filmverlag der Autoren was able to get hold of them without difficulty by way of cultural exchange. The Russians are said to have been keener than the Americans.

Schlöndorff has again hired Heinrich Böll as a screenplay writer. One scene, starring Angela Winkler, who also played in *Deutschland im Herbst*, is entitled Kill Your Sister.

She is seen making her way through a gutted landscape after a nuclear holocaust to one of the few shelters where she knows for a fact, her brother has sought refuge.

From outside the shelter she pleads with him; via the intercom, to let her in too. But he is afraid because she is contaminated and a lengthy dialogue ensues, at the end of which the brother seems to take pity on her.

The door opens but out comes not a helping hand but the barrel of a gun. The final war has been waged in another scene written by Böll, the Nobel laureate Cologne novelist. The earth has been devastated and mankind annihilated.

Thomas Brasch's second film, *Domino*, comes a year after his fascinating debut, *Engel aus Eisen* (German title: Angels of Iron), which told the tale of a 17-year-old post-war Berlin Al Capone.

Like his first, *Domino* is in black and white, but this time Berlin is less the symbolic scene of events than its metaphorical background.

It is a city clad in ice and snow, shining by day in a dull, milky light and by night in strong contrasts of light and dark, at times indistinct, at times sharp.

It is a city without a specific face, stylised into an anonymous locality of which the hallmark is cold.

Camerasman Konrad Kotowski aims in his indoor scenes too at strictly composed, atmospherically condensed tableaux.

The film sequences have more in common with the lines of a poem than with the sentences of a narrative. They are more like building blocks than connecting links in a structure of significant connections and arcs of tension.

At times they are strictly separate, sequences that build up and trigger emotion. But the viewer is not prompted quickly to identify with the characters. Close though it may come to them, the film keeps its psychological distance.

It is a film dealing entirely with a single person. There is only one main part in the screenplay, written by director Brasch: Lisa, an extremely self-confident actress, played by Katharina Thalbach with bravura.

The film's motto is an epithet taken from Austrian novelist Robert Musil: "There is a time in life when the pace grows noticeably slower, as though it

All that is, except four astronauts, two Americans and two Russians, who orbit what is left of the earth in separate space capsules.

They know there is no return and their days are numbered. In view of certain death the four men engage in talks in Outer Space, as the scene is entitled.

Their talks are full of humanitarian feeling, of memories of what was beautiful about life on earth, of sorrow.

In a third episode Heinz Bannert plays one of two scientists who have managed just in time to find safe refuge in a shelter.

Chaos reigns above them, while in a fatalistic dialogue they visualise what it must be like as the world collapses. The idea drives them to despair.

Like Schlöndorff, Kluge has opted in his acted scenes for a concentrated, intimate theatrical form.

Despite the widespread international peace movement war and peace are not just problems for a group; they are questions everyone must pose and answer for themselves.

In the final analysis everyone dies on their own.

In *From An Infantry Viewpoint* Hans-Michael Rehberg plays a general, a veteran of many campaigns, who gives an expert opinion in an interview as to what Europe will look like once it is declared a nuclear battlefield.

Kluge's second story is similar in failing to sound a note of hope. It tells the tale of a man here and now, in a relatively intact world, who wonders how to

prepare for a nuclear war.

Ought he to fly to Spitzbergen or New Zealand? Ought he to head for somewhere optimists feel should be fairly safe? But he soon comes to realise there is no way out, no escape.

The late Rainar Werner Fassbinder wanted to contribute in *Krieg und Frieden*, just as he had to *Deutschland im Herbst*.

He planned an "archaic" scene featuring two people who were to demonstrate, in an exemplary fashion, how aggression and love, the sources of war and peace, arise and are nurtured in a relationship between man and woman.

Hanna Schygulla was to have played the woman but the idea has been abandoned now Fassbinder has died. Instead, Berlin film-maker Helke Sander has agreed to contribute a scene.

She is the director of *Männerbünde* (Lesques of Men) and *Die allseitig reduzierte Persönlichkeit* (The Universally Reduced Personality).

She plans to star Miss Schygulla in an episode featuring a handful of people and dealing with the subject of the film as she sees it.

Details of the episode she has in mind are not yet available, but we can already be sure the tale told will not be a particularly pleasant one.

So is the film's aim that of outlining a gloomy, evil and negative utopia of the end of the world coming definitely and soon? Are we to be given to understand that common sense will prove a failure and that there will be no escaping total catastrophe?

Schlöndorff and Kluge do not take so gloomy a view. "We believe in mankind," they explain, "and that at the last minute a mechanism will swing into action that ensures survival in this world and of this civilisation."

Eva Suzanne Bayes, (Stuttgarter Zeitung, 23 July 1982)

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Eva Suzanne Bayes, (Stuttgarter Zeitung, 23 July 1982)

tion talks incoherently about psychiatric clinics, slave camps and war.

Back home, she is unable to open her own front door and has to clamber out of the window. A pretentious young writer sets himself up at her place, then she lets two prostitutes live there too.

A telegram boy claims this will be the last Christmas. Lisa sleeps with the new boyfriend of one of her girlfriends.

Lisa has a firm engagement to play Lady Macbeth, but the brilliant director Lehter, played by Bernhard Wicki, would like to rehearse Goethe's *Stella* with her.

It is a play he directed decades beforehand with Lisa's mother in the part. He may well be her real father. When Lisa declines the offer he commits suicide.

When Lisa drops everything and leaves the theatre, during a performance she too is never the same again.

These are the facts, a tale told in bare but gripping images. It is interspersed with surrealist flashbacks and unrealistic inserts that seem somehow to be patchwork additions.

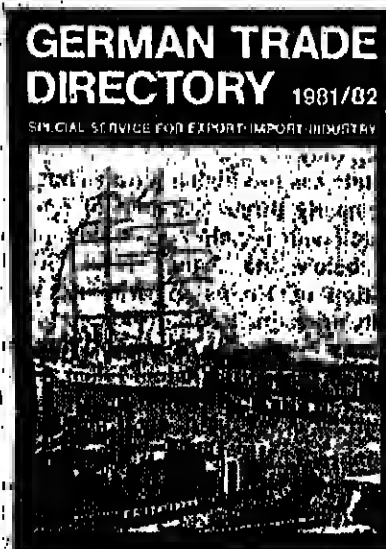
There are moments at which the film seems to move into an entirely metaphorical plane, at times as an unnecessary but meaningful metaphysical mummery.

At such moments Brasch would have done better to heed Lehter's advice that understanding is more important than explaining, especially when the domino metaphor explains so much less (or contributes so much less to an understanding of the whole) than, say, the rosebud in *Citizen Kane*.

Christian Winterfeldt (Kölnischer Stadt-Anzeiger, 10 July 1982)

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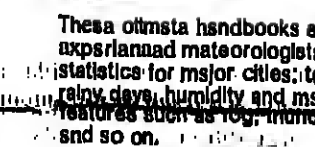
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BIBLE RESEARCH

Digging up and putting together the old Latin version, a 70-year labour of love

A labour of love has been in progress for 70 years at Beuron Benedictine Abbey on the upper reaches of the Danube, not far from Lake Constance.

The fourth generation of researchers is patiently collecting the remaining fragments of the *Vetus Latina* (old Latin), the oldest Latin translation of the Bible.

Working with what is left of the bits of manuscript and about one million quotations from the Bible by early Christian scholars, the researchers are trying to reconstruct the old Latin versions.

The Beuron researchers point to the fact that they have accumulated more knowledge about the old Latin Bible than anyone else.

Head of the team of four, Professor Hermann Josef Frede, says: "This is the peak of top international research."

The collection, review and analysis of the until now scattered remains of the *Vetus Latina* is to provide a key for the better understanding of decisive developments in the Western world in the first centuries AD.

Vetus Latina is the collective name of the most important Bible editions that existed in the Latin-speaking world from the 2nd to the end of the 4th century.

The spreading of Christianity within the Roman Empire brought about the first translation (around the middle of the 2nd century) of the original Greek text of the New Testament and also of a Greek version of the Old Testament that had originally been written in Hebrew and Aramaic into the Latin vernacular of the time.

The Latin texts were later supplemented and "corrected" to suit the theological views of the time.

The Bible in its old Latin form was the pivotal point as Christianity increasingly dominated the political and cultural development of Western Europe. The basic dogmas such as that of the Trinity and the divine nature of Christ were based on the old Latin Bible editions.

An authorised standard translation did not come into being until the 4th century. Instead, there were many different versions that were full of inconsistencies because of copying mistakes.

The end of the old Latin era began around the year 380 when Pope Damasus I commissioned Eusebius Hieronymus (generally known as St Jerome) to make a new Latin translation from the original languages.

Legend has it that St Jerome was protected by a tame lion while working in his retreat in Bethlehem. For his task he first had to learn Greek and Hebrew.

The success of the new translation was such that the new texts became accepted throughout the Latin speaking regions and were later named *Vulgata* (the generally used). It is, however, still not known which parts of it actually stem from St Jerome.

The old Latin versions were increasingly weeded out in subsequent translation work and were gradually forgotten to the point where all that remains is fragments.

It was not until after the Middle Ages with its drive to return to the sources that interest in historical matters was re-

vived and old parchment manuscripts were dug up from the libraries where they were gathering dust. A period of systematic sifting and analysis began.

In 1743, the French Benedictine monk Pierre Sabatier published the first comparative edition of old Latin Bible fragments. For many years to come he remained the lone pioneer of biblical "language archaeology".

Modern *Vetus Latina* research began shortly before World War I. It was ushered in by a Bavarian priest who thoroughly revised Sabatier's work on the basis of newly discovered manuscripts.

Because of the demands for scientific accuracy, the reconstruction of the *Vetus Latina* developed into a mammoth project.

It meant collecting all existing Bible manuscripts containing old Latin texts from libraries and archives in all parts of the world and comparing them.

The researchers have to go over the works of all Latin ecclesiastical writers and those who have been translated into Latin in search of Bible quotations and references to Bible passages. The fragments are eventually to be pieced together.

The researchers' everyday life appears dull at first glance and reveals nothing of the fascination of this search for a cultural heritage that has to be unearthed from under the dust of centuries.

Old manuscripts (mostly in the form of microfilm copies) have to be compared word for word and letter for letter.

There are some 200 known manuscripts (mostly in old Latin) plus many manuscripts dating up to the 13th century which, though essentially containing *Vulgata* texts, are also sprinkled with old Latin passages.

In addition, there are the Bible quotations from antiquity's literature. The time-consuming work of going over all these manuscripts, extracting the quotations and systematically preparing a card index is done by assistants and is now largely completed.

The *Vetus Latina* Institute in a side wing of the Beuron Abbey now houses some 750,000 index cards with quotations. The total is expected to reach one million.

Particularly popular Bible passages like the Hymn to Christ in Paul's Epistle to the Philippians have up to 1,200 index cards because writers loved to quote them.

In such cases, the analysis of a single verse of the Bible can take weeks even once the preliminary work has been done.

Every text variation is noted and examined as to whether it is due to a simple error in writing or to a subsequent revision of the text or whether it is perhaps an independent translation.

Once every few years the Beuron researchers publish one of the envisaged 70 volumes: 1,100 copies are printed in the abbey's own printing shop and sent to researchers and specialised libraries in all parts of the world.

The edition that was started in 1949 after decades of tedious material gathering is published under the working title *Die Reste der altlateinischen Bibel* (the remains of the old Latin Bible) and so far includes two books of the Old Testament and 14 New Testament Epistles.

But the reconstructed Bible cannot be read like an ordinary book. The bulk of it consists of abbreviations and figures that have to be decoded by the reader.

Apart from the Greek text for comparison, the new *Vetus Latina* also contains the main old Latin texts that are compared word for word.

The largest part of the volumes is taken up by lists and rough assessments of all departures from the text, complete with exact indications of where the fragments were found.

Paul Epistle to the Ephesians, which normally covers about 14 pages, is spread over 400 large format pages in the Beuron edition — despite a sophisticated system of abbreviations which in itself fills a 750-page volume.

When asked when the complete reconstruction of the *Vetus Latina* will be ready, the Beuron researchers are vague.

According to Professor Frede, the completion of the 35,000-page work is still in the distant future and likely to take several more decades. Only 3,300 pages have been completed so far.

Huge advantages have already been derived from the work that has been completed so far. Not only does the *Vetus Latina* research show when and where certain Bible passages were used; it also shows how the texts were changed in the course of time and the accompanying changes in the Christian religion.

Professor Rudolf Schnackenburg (Würzburg) points to a decisive merit of *Vetus Latina* research on a highly controversial point.

Many Latin Bible editions contain a small text addition in John's first Epistle, the *Comma Johanneum* which played a major role in the development of the Trinity dogma and was decreed authentic by the Vatican right into the 20th century.

Only the *Vetus Latina* research provided ultimate clarity to the effect that the *Comma Johanneum* was subsequently added to the original Bible text, says Professor Schnackenburg.

Forgeries have also been discovered in Paul's first Epistle to the Corinthians where there was a passage that evidently annoyed future generations and prompted

them to "harmonise it" through grammatical changes.

Convinced of the approaching end of the world, Paul wrote: "Behold, I tell you a mystery: We shall not all sleep but we shall all be changed, in a moment, in the twinkling of an eye, at the last trumpet..."

But several generations later, Paul's prophecy failed to materialise there appeared a corrected text which the negative was changed, making it acceptable again to the theologians: "We shall all sleep, but we shall not all be changed..."

The new forged formulation gave rise to speculation on various Resurrections and provided a basis for interpretation of the concept of purgatory and hell.

Some old Latin editions contain a third version: "We shall all be changed, but we shall not all be changed..."

It is one of the tasks of today's *Vetus Latina* research to track down such forgeries and misinterpretations. In cases, this takes real detective work.

Some important texts were not covered until it was found that the Romans had their own recycling process for manuscripts. No longer was parchment was frequently recycled, but the abundance of personal knowledge

Modern crime detection methods have enabled the Beuron researchers to make the old parchment texts legible. In one instance, this led to the discovery of old Latin texts that had been covered by a later text on grammar superimposed on them.

One of the tasks is to track down forgeries and misinterpretations. This often takes real detective work.

Even long known manuscripts led to surprise discoveries. Some years ago, Professor Frede discovered at all a Latin text dating from the 4th or 5th century in a parchment that was part of the Hungarian National Museum in Budapest.

There are still plenty of such manuscripts lying around in libraries and archives, says Professor Frede.

The systematic categorising of quotations from old Latin writers also provides interesting information on how certain "fixed ideas" persisted through centuries — frequently with disastrous consequences.

Professor Frede cites a passage from Paul's Epistle to the Ephesians (6:12): "Put on the whole armour of God that ye may be able to stand against the wiles of the devil. For we wrestle not against flesh and blood, but against principalities, against powers, against the rulers of the darkness of this world, against spiritual wickedness in high places."

Professor Frede: "The reconstructed *Vetus Latina* permits a clear line of development to be drawn from early Christian times to the present. It provides logical interpretations of this passage by the burning at the stake of heretics in the Crusades."

The Beuron Abbey research work is financially subsidised by a special foundation of the *Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft* (DFG) that was established for the purpose 30 years ago.

The work of the research team is even then (in 1952) considered as important that microfilms of the collection of quotations were deposited in special safe places in India.

Continued on page 14

RESEARCH

Remembering or maybe forgetting

...the knot in our handkerchief really improve our memory? We have learned better if we knew how to learn better?

Scientists at the newly-founded Max Planck Institute for Psychological Research in Munich are trying to find the answers.

The latest experiment involves 900 children aged between 8 and 15 and 130 adults aged between 45 and 70.

Supported by the Volkswagen Foundation, the project will try to establish how much people really know and how they use their memory in different situations and under different degrees of knowledge.

One of the main questions is whether intelligent learning depends solely on the abundance of personal knowledge and the effectiveness of individual learning strategies or whether the ability to remember one's behaviour so as to meet a respective task's demands is just as important.

The investigation programme used in the project consists of a series of learning tasks.

In test persons have to learn telephone numbers off by heart and memorise texts.

The study of child behaviour, for example, texts relate to the topic of social competence.

Respective of age, many children are better experts on this subject, whereas adults know much less.

We can thus establish what effects detailed knowledge, general knowledge about one's own memory and motivational differences exert on learning behaviour and memory performance," says Professor Franz

Wenert, Director of the Max Planck Institute in Munich.

Adults also receive tasks dealing with practical topics. Their material is on the presidential election campaign in the United States. Yet again the objective is to gain more information on how knowledge, content and psychological knowledge have on memory.

In addition, interest focuses on a second question: how do the test persons react to success and failure at the learning task?

To measure reactions a series of experiments are included in the learning material as to control the success or failure in solving the problems set.

One part of the empirical research programme concentrates on systematically studying memory training.

The main aim here is not, as Professor Wenert points out, "to provide logical interpretations of this passage by the burning at the stake of heretics in the Crusades."

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They are attempting to find out whether behaviour and the performance in memory tasks can be changed by means of directly changing knowledge or motivational components.

Everyday experience already shows us that elderly persons suffer from greater memory loss?

The such costly empirical investigations

tions really necessary to confirm this fact? Professor Wenert emphasises that there are two phenomena involved, a fact which is often neglected:

"Whereas the weakness in memory recorded among older persons cannot be substantially compensated for by psychological aids and are basically due to cerebral decomposition, investigations have shown that the learning and memory difficulties observed among 40- to 70-year-olds can be drastically reduced by means of suitable pieces of advice, instructions or short training programmes."

Many adults apparently lack the opportunity of gathering experience in different learning situations.

The miss out on the chance of observing the behaviour of others in solving similar problems and are thus not able to systematically compare their own performances with those of others.

Adults often work within a limited and rigid life context and the demands made on the memory are often low and one-sided.

This can result in a steady decline in the ability to readjust one's own behaviour to the changing demands of new tasks.

Project results already available reveal an additional problem in this respect:

For many adults memory performance is a "sensitive indicator for the subjective perception of growing older."

Middle-aged adults are the first to worry about losses of performance. Indeed, many talk of an unstoppable process of organic decomposition.

As Wenert states: "If someone's concentration is not primarily directed towards solving the problem but is distracted by permanent thoughts of possible failure, the probability that the 'learned' failure may actually occur is enhanced."

This means that many of the test persons feel despondent and helpless when faced with new learning situations.

They become increasingly self-conscious and tend to become resigned to it. Scientists involved in the project are examining ways of improving the learning motivation of children and adults alike and training the memory by means of conveying suitable knowledge.

This basic psychological research thus helps extend the overall scientific insight into the function and development of the human memory.

At the same time it improves the possibilities of therapeutically treating memory problems.

The various research activities carried out by the Max Planck Institute set out to discover the ins and outs of mind, memory and motivation.

Their efforts are mainly supported by comparisons between experimental and test psychological data on children and adults of varying ages.

These investigations are supplemented by a long-term study.

The primary objective of such research in developmental psychology is to elaborate and examine theoretical models which can describe changes in thinking, memory, motivation and behaviour.

Professor Wenert adds: "We are examining the interrelationship of cognitive and motivational in human development."

The subsequent results can thus help develop more effective learning methods and improve adult education.

Horst Meermann
(Deutscher Allgemeines Sonntagsblatt, 11 July 1982)

EDUCATION

First private university gets the green light

North Rhine-Westphalia has authorised West Germany's first private university, in the neighbouring towns of Witten and Herdecke, in the Ruhr.

The first students will take their places next year on the campus, which consists of two abandoned schools, a forsaken former vicarage and an old hostel once used to house Thyssen workers.

Private donations and money from industry form the bulk of the capital. DM15 million has so far been raised.

The aim of the university, which will eventually have 3,000 students, is to avoid turning out *Fachidioten*, those who have little knowledge of anything except their particular field.

The accent is also on the practical. Students ought to have already done something. A would-be medical student, for example, should have some nursing training or have worked in a hospital.

Knut von Oertzen, secretary of the Herdecke University Association, said students "ought to have shifted something" before enrolling. "They ought to know what a shovel, a brush or a trowel is."

Beginning in autumn, those wishing to become students of medicine, Middle Eastern studies and philosophy will be putting their backs into renovation and conversion work to build their own lecture halls and library rooms.

Despite the fact that the outward appearance of Herdecke is not as shiny as

the ultramodern state universities, there is no lack of volunteers.

Professors are just as keen as the students to get involved and they hope to be able to start lectures in the summer or winter semester next year.

All aspirants are quite willing to get hold of a bricklayer's trowel if it might help get them a place.

What at first glance seems like a return to the conditions of the immediate post-war years where students and professors alike had to be satisfied with what was available is not just a result of poor financial backing. The university was planned that way.

The founders talk about "practical orientation".

This practical involvement may well tip fortune when the decision is taken on places.

The Herdecke model has no time for the notorious average marks system for admittance, which is common practice at state universities.

Those wishing to study medicine, for example (at present about 3,000) will stand a better chance if they have either already done training in nursing or have worked for a while in a hospital or similar institution.

The same applies to students of philosophy or Middle Eastern studies, although for these subjects previous job experience doesn't have to be linked to future occupation.

The main thing is that the student has done "something constructive". In the case of Middle Eastern studies, says Oertzen, it might be working as a motor

mechanic in Iran or as a ricegrower in Thailand.

Specialist cranks are not wanted. Emphasis will be placed on the more practically-oriented, all-round academic, who is able to see beyond the end of his own nose.

The students in Herdecke/Witten are expected to speedily obtain certificates in their subjects and not slacken off on the way towards their final exams.

In addition, they will have to complete a *Studium fundamentele*, in which, for example, they must become highly proficient in at least two foreign languages.

The founders of this first private university, who are actively trying to break away from the usual concepts of traditional universities, belong to a small circle of anthroposophically-minded medicals.

They first got together in 1951, adopting "social reforms" as their motto, hoping to make "revolution unnecessary".

They were of the opinion that the restoration of medicine just wasn't enough.

More was needed to fulfil the tasks demanded by the future.

A new social order should take over from the old hierarchical structures in order to cure the ailing hospital system. In line with the motto: "Carrying out a function is not just a matter of holding rank and office. Responsibility is needed," they developed a model based on a cooperative system which removed the common hierarchy personified by the senior consultant and the matron, and replaced it by team work and a more cooperative working relationship.

In autumn 1969 they put their ideas into practice in the Herdecke hospital. Then it was a minute, totally unknown provincial hospital; today it is known throughout Europe and has become a veritable Mecca of the medical world, now accommodating 500 beds.

The reforming zeal shown by the doctors working under the neurologist Dr Konrad Schilly and the pharmacologist Dr Gerhard Kleinle soon met with certain limits.

The new generation of doctors had been educated in state universities along different lines.

It took years for the plans for the new private university to take shape. A corresponding application was made in the spring directed towards the state government in North Rhine-Westphalia.

The cabinet could hardly take the idea of somebody wanting to set up a private university at a time in which the cost of building alone goes into the hundreds of millions of Deutschmarks as a really serious project.

Apart from this the adventurous scheme was not backed by any economic interest groups or religiously motivated organisations.

The man behind the idea, Dr Schilly, was in fact one of the first to self-ironically refer to a "mad concept of a mad German," a comment supported by ministers in Düsseldorf, North Rhine-Westphalia's state capital, this time however without the irony.

The project was to and froed for a

Continued on page 14

■ SOCIETY

Rape, the crime where the innocent are forced to bear the burden of guilt

Women who have been raped still face a lot of prejudice.

They suffer both mental and physical harm and are even sometimes shunned and despised. Men friends often show no understanding; neither do the police or the public prosecutor.

These are some of the conclusions reached by Munich sociologist Kurt Wels in a study of Rape and Its Victims.

What distinguishes rape from other crimes, Professor Wels notes, is that the victim is forced to take part.

That is why it is a suitable subject for a survey dealing primarily with the victim and the victim's point of view.

What mainly interests him about the



rapist is the sequence of decisions reached, from the offence to the court hearings.

He set about this part of his survey in three ways. First he tested public opinion.

Then he interviewed some victims on the phone; they were asked to ring him voluntarily and anonymously.

Finally he analysed court proceedings in rape cases, every case prosecuted in the Saar over two and a half years.

An analysis of German-language literature on the subject rounded off the study, which was backed by the Scientific Research Association. Its findings have just been published.

In the initial poll, people were given imaginary cases to consider and asked whether they thought, on the evidence presented, that rape was involved.

Was rape a serious offence? In any case, or just a petty offence? Ought it to be punished? Should the rapist be taken to court or bought the woman and the man to settle matters between themselves?

Under what circumstances should criminal proceedings go ahead?

Professor Wels tried to establish what factors influenced attitudes toward rape. Was there a certain type of man or woman who felt rape was harmless or tended to react extremely sensitively to the problem?

He discovered that certain categories of person do tend to regard a contested case as probably not a genuine case of rape, or at least imply that the woman would have been partly to blame.

The people who believe this are in favour of law and order and the use of force generally. They have inflexible attitudes toward sexuality and are hostile toward women.

Oddly enough, women take a sterner view of the behaviour of rape victims than men do. Women are also readier to excuse or at least to show understanding of the rapist's behaviour.

Professor Wels says this curious phenomenon is because women generally have accepted more readily than men the widespread view that men are the way they are, that certain patterns of behaviour come naturally to them.

This may be a myth, but women still seem to accept it.

He was overwhelmed with phone calls when it was announced that rape victims could discuss their case anonymously with a research worker by dialing a certain number.

Many said it was the first opportunity they had had, often years after the event, to talk freely about their experience. There seems to be a wall of silence surrounding victims. They feel they are not allowed to tell.

Many people fail to appreciate, he says, how difficult it can be for many women to talk about their rape with anyone, even a close personal friend.

Victims often suffer long, on occasion lifelong, mental strain, resulting in pathological compulsions and anxieties, in sexual tipsies, serious trouble in making contact with others, conflict with sexual partners, and at times hatred of the entire male sex.

This, at any rate, is the conclusion Professor Wels reaches from his interviews with women affected. Even marital partners often show lack of understanding.

"I wouldn't have believed it," one woman said of her husband. "I reckon he would have said: 'That can't be true, you can't rape a woman.'"

For women who did tell their husband or men friends about the rape and found they were right in deciding to do so, the help given was extremely important and greatly relieved their burden.

A rape victim who expects not understanding but discrimination will try

to keep the rape a secret, especially if the rapist is a friend or relation.

Women are often particularly insecure and enjoy a relationship of confidence with friends and relations, but the rapist is as likely to be such a person as to be a complete stranger.

Yet women usually prefer not to tell the rapist to court if they know him and often when they don't.

It is extremely unusual for a woman to decide against taking the offence to court because she feels somehow ashamed. She is more often ashamed and of people getting to know about the case.

A reason often given is that they have little confidence in the police, shown by the police. They feel they will believe their version of the case and the offender will not be punished.

Victims even prefer not to take the rapist to court in many cases because they feel sorry for him because the case will ruin his career or whatever.

In telephone interviews the came in for serious criticism: police," Professor Wels says, "are under a legal obligation to deal with every complaint in connection with a criminal offence.

"But they often or at least in part follow their own assessment of the case rather than the letter of the law and to take the view that the offence is a minor one."

This is how he sees a problem: a serious one for rape victims in respects.

Some callers said they had been treated fairly at the police station, but said they had had to press their case before they were even taken seriously.

Many victims levelled serious criticisms at the police. One woman said: "Interrogation was much worse than rape. It was so humiliating. The police worked on the assumption that I was lying."

In court women tend to feel they are mistreated, disbelieved and subjected to the prurience of the bench. They have a little understanding for their situation.

Rape victims are thus often faced a second time, as the victims of justice, inutility and unwillingness to understand. *deutscher Forschungsinstitut für Deutschland, 24 April 1982*



There was still hope... Briegel and the German manager, Derwall (Photo: Wetz)

team is to have a crisis during the World Cup, it had better be at the beginning. It has one big advantage: opposing teams tend to underestimate the after effects of wounded arrogance.

In this year's competition proper in Spain, that happened to both finalists, the winner, and West Germany. West Germany was beaten in its first match by the lowly ranked Algeria. It would only draw three times in its three matches.

Despite every football manager's desire for tactical order, the game remains a bit of a mystery. And it's just as well. Otherwise the Germans would not have reached the final.

It was, Italy and West Germany, a great deal about themselves during the tournament so that when they were knocked a second time, they were quick to take advantage of it.

The Germans jumped off their high horse, realizing that soccer is all about the feet.

The Italians came to believe in the art of attacking. They outplayed the Argentinians and the Brazilians in their own game and dispelled the myth that defensive play is essential in Italian games.

Attack was the key to success. In the end, the Germans just couldn't keep up with the Italian intelligence play and pace of the Italians.

For the flags have been rolled up, the world champions have taken their backs home, the Germans their disappointment.

A World Cup, this year's doesn't seem too well.

There were not many really good games. The final was dramatic, of course, as it was matched by 120 minutes of drama in the semi-final when West Germany beat France after a penalty shoot-out.

Spain's also handed out a shocking performance in their match against England. A nil-nil draw

■ SPORT

Tears for the stylists: World Cup shows that cash can't buy quality

enabled West Germany to go through to the semi-finals.

But these were matches of drama because of what hung on them.

Every match played by the Brazilians, on the other hand, was a work of sporting art. Yet they couldn't reach the semi-finals. They were beaten by Italy.

The French, called by some "the Brazilians of Europe" because of their elegance, could not take the barriers of concrete built by the Germans.

In the case of both Brazil and France, it was a matter of technically better teams coming off worst against more aggressive opponents.

Is that a verdict against modern soccer? The answer is just not that easy. Because the Italians were also the craftier against Brazil and the German ball skills came alright after their fighting spirit was re-ignited.

Was the soccer of Spain any better than in Argentina four years ago? No. This year's cup showed that the game hasn't advanced an inch.

Many experts point to an ever-increasing trend towards playing intelligence. They were proved wrong in Spain.

What was new about this World Cup? "In sporting terms, nothing," says Günter Netzer, a member of some notable German teams a decade ago.

He was one of those who saw in Spain a brand of the game that apparently can exist without towering figures.

There were the "directors" of course, those who put the pattern on the game: Platini of France, for example; Zico of Brazil; Ardiles of Argentina; and Antognoni of Italy.

But in Spain they weren't able to make their mark. Antognoni wasn't able to play against Germany in the final, but that didn't stop Italy from winning in style.

West Germany also had a shortage of key players. Paul Breitner, one of the hardest workers in the side, wasn't.

Neither was Felix Magath, a man of considerable technical skill. He might have been, but he sat on the reserves bench most of the time.

Indeed he was overshadowed by a more aggressive

type of player such as Hans-Peter Briegel. It was clear that the German team went for physical prowess rather than technical skill.

Despite the vast sums of money paid for stars like Maradona (the transfer sum for this Argentinian to FC Barcelona is put at DM19 million), big personalities were missing. Sepp Herberger, manager of the German World Cup winners in 1954, could never have achieved this feat without a man like Fritz Walter to put ideas into

Italy beat West Germany 3-1 in the final to win the 1982 World soccer cup in Spain. Gerhard Seehase, of Die Zeit, looks behind the statistics.

practice, Helmut Schön could never have led his German team to the World Cup victory in 1974 had there not been a Beckenbauer, a playing genius, supplying the ideas in sweeper position.

The World Cup tournament in Spain showed us one thing: soccer has become poorer, and the huge sums of money paid for its star players cannot enrich the standard.

Another symptom of international soccer today is that the players are turned into stars by the media. Many players do not deserve the treatment. In terms of his performance in Spain, Maradona, just wasn't worth the money.

The German stars of this World Cup showed more physical than graceful qualities, but manager, Jupp Derwall, made the best of his team.

The fighting type of player was preferred to those with greater technique. Bernd Förster instead of Felix Magath. Success proved Derwall to have made the correct decision, although this just wasn't enough to beat the rejuvenated Italians.

Spain underlined another fact of soccer life: not only were the big personalities missing on the soccer pitch but the managers weren't exactly full of talent either. This applies to both Derwall and Italy's Enzo Bearzot.

If they had taken their jobs really seriously, they would have avoided the dismal early displays by both teams.

The first round was a sorry performance by a presumptuously arrogant German team, acting as if it had already won the Cup. To blame? The manager.

From the Italian point of view: the highly-rated professionals of the *Squadra Azzurra* stumbled around the playing field as if they were shackled by tactical chains. They managed only three draws in the opening rounds. To blame? The manager.

Just when it looked as if both teams had missed the boat, both trainers pulled their socks up. Derwall pinned his hopes on his side's fighting spirit, while

ress Bearzot went for attack. The cleverer man won in the end.

There was a huge difference between the first and the second final round. The Germans and the Italians reflected this.

A big mistake was to think that the clashes between the more favoured teams would automatically lead to the best games.

The most boring games during the first final round were precisely those in which the allegedly big teams played against each other: West Germany against Austria, Italy and Poland, Yugoslavia and Spain.

The greatest sensation was caused by the underdogs, Cameroon, Algeria, Honduras, Kuwait.

Not because they had suddenly matured overnight, but because Europe's soccer nations looked upon them, arrogantly, as lesser lights.

Before the Cup, many expected the players from Cameroon to have thin legs, big feet and a childish nature.

What was new about this World Cup? In sporting terms, nothing, said Günter Netzer... the game hasn't advanced an inch since Argentina four years ago.

Yet they brought the Italians to the brink of defeat during the first final round (1:1).

Spain confirmed the verdict passed in Argentina four years ago: the so-called classic soccer nations in Europe and South America haven't learnt a great deal.

The two teams that reached the final, rising phoenix-like from the ashes of disappointment, took long enough to realise that their fans are not just interested in the right result, but in good soccer.

The flags have been rolled up. The same flags in which the aesthetes, who prefer to see soccer in Brazilian and French style, had dried their tears a few games earlier.

Gerhard Seehase
(Die Zeit, 16 July 1982)



A magic moment for Italy. Rossi (centre) puts Italy ahead 1-0 in the World Cup final against West Germany in Madrid with a header past Schuster. It was Rossi's sixth goal of the cup. At left is Cabrini, Italy went on to win 3-1. (Photo: Spax)

Latin Bible

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and in Switzerland to prevent the material from being lost or damaged in case of war.

Today, DFG pays the salaries of the four main researchers. Beuron Abbey also provides support along with the Catholic Bishops Conference and some provincial protestant churches. Private donations also help to provide the DM500,000 annual budget of the institute.

Considering the top level research work that is being done in Beuron, this is an extremely thin financial cushion — especially considering the fact that donations largely depend on the overall economic situation. What makes the donations even more flakey is the fact that this type of research holds no promise of financial gain. The profit to be derived from it — more light shed on our own history is not measurable in terms of money.

Johannes Schellenkötig
(Die Zeit, 16 July 1982)

No Fachidioten

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whole year and it won't cost the State a penny.

Many members of the ruling SPD in North Rhine-Westphalia found it difficult to digest the idea of a private university in their state.

Many were afraid that the virtual monopoly of the state in this field would take a hard knock if this were to become the accepted thing.

And then, of course, there is the problem of "elitism," which is a widely unacceptable word.

However, the go-ahead has been given. The most ardent opponents were to be found in the ranks of the SPD.

Labour Minister Friedhelm Fehrmann in an arrogant and derisive tone referred to the university as a "small-time theatre."

But the SPD-run state government overcame the opposition and bore witness to the principle of liberality.

North Rhine-Westphalia's Education Minister Hans Schiewer just hopes "that the Moonies don't try to get in on the act."

Hasso Ziegler
(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 17 July 1982)

Vandalism and violence are growing in German schools. Some blame the parents, others blame the schools.

Vandalism in Hamburg schools cost DM14 million between 1970 and 1980.

According to 1979 figures, damage to Hamburg schools averaged DM22.14 per pupil at special schools (schools for problem children), DM18.73 per pupil at elementary and secondary schools, and DM10.73 per head at gymnasiums (leading to university).

Reports of damage and assaults are endless: in Berlin, 120 pupils were beaten up in 1979.

Teachers and students at a Bonn secondary school have formed a vigilante brigade to try and control the excesses.

The Bavarian Education Department says children in the big cities are particularly aggressive. Violence and vandalism in the big cities is three times the national average, it says.

A Hamburg educationalist, Professor Walter Bärtsch, blames the parents. He says they are too ready to forgive their children.

Another argument is that the huge "education factory buildings" in schools create a feeling of helplessness in pupils

Vandalism and violence on the increase in schools

DIE ZEIT

which eventually shows itself in aggression.

One suggestion is that there are so many new types of school that feelings of belonging and of personal responsibility have become abstract values.

There is often little that teachers can do to offending pupils. In one case, in North Rhine-Westphalia, the Department of Education has even banned essays being handed out as punishment.

A tricky question is: Who has to pay for the damage?

Most offenders are not esult, so the state can't claim compensation. Where he is caught, the parents cannot be held responsible.

A legal opinion by Eisd/H says: "Whenever school property is damaged, the liable party is the parent rather than his parents because parent's supervision duty ends with that of the school starts."

That means that claims by schools must fail because pupils have no money and are, in any case, too young and therefore legally untouchable.

Even in cases of assault, the parents cannot be held responsible.

According to a Federal Court ruling, the consequences of a punch in the school must legally be viewed as consequences of an accident and thus covered by insurance.

Hans Rüdiger, Minister of Education, Herbert Schütte, Peter Schöber, Lothar Schmidt-Mühlhans
(Die Welt, 24 July 1982)